Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865. NUMBER 30.

THE CONSPIRACY.

A Confession Left by Atzerodt.

Details of the Abduction Plot.

A SECOND ATTEMPT AT ABDUCTION MADE.

How the Plots Failed--The Roles of the Conspirators.

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INTERVIEW BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND VIRGINIA MERCHANTS.

His Views on the $20,000 Clause.

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SUBSCRIPTION TO THE 7.30 LOAN $5,251,000.

THE CONSPIRACY.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Gen. Hatcher Hanlon--Sale of War Material--Delivery Commenced--The Fenian Excitement Subsiding--Reciprocity Treaty--The Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, July 8.

Gen. Hatcher Hanlon, who has been for some time in charge of the Government property at Nashville, has been ordered to Washington, and will be stationed here. He is a brother of Gen. Richard Hanlon, who was killed in the battle of Franklin, Tenn.

Gen. Hatcher Hanlon has been engaged for some time in selling off the surplus property at Nashville, and has disposed of a large amount. The delivery of the property sold has commenced, and will be completed in a few days.

The Fenian excitement is subsiding, and the Government is not apprehensive of any trouble from that source.

Reciprocity Treaty--The Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

Gen. Dudley Mann, who has been for some time in Canada, has returned to Washington, and reports that the Reciprocity Treaty will be ratified by the Canadian Parliament. The Niagara Falls Ship Canal will be commenced immediately.

FROM DETROIT.

The Commercial Convention--Arrival of the Canadian Delegates--The Reciprocity Treaty--The Niagara Falls Ship Canal.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 8, 1865.

The Portland, Bangor and Gorham delegations have arrived. Governor Washburne of the Portland delegation, is here. The Convention will meet on Tuesday. Speaker Lothrop of New York is expected here to-night or to-morrow.

There is the only question discussed among the delegs as to the reciprocity treaty. Portland wants the treaty, but they want a new one, and Governor Cone states from Canada, and also he knows it to be part of every one of Canada during the past two years, when the Fenian excitement was at its height, Canada was the most strongly opposed to any further treaties with the United States.

Governor Cone is in favor of the treaty, as it is the best market he has ever had for his produce. Nothing can come here specially injurious to the interests of Canada. The Canadian delegation will be here to-morrow.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The Weather and Crops--A Prisoner Pardoned--Military Items--A Soldier Drowned--The Lincoln Monument Association.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DETROIT, July 8.

A fire-mile took race to-day, placing the race between the Ambassador Park, between the celebrated Indian pony Colonel Jack, and a horse of the name Sixteen and Smith, for a purse of $500. The race was won by Colonel Jack in two straight heats. Second was awarded and gave to after the third heat, Sixteen and Smith being badly foundered.

The race was a splendid one. Colonel Jack, owned by Mr. Bowers, Ky., is a beautiful animal, and is a favorite with the sporting men.

The weather is very warm to-day, with a thermometer at 95 in the shade.

Crops are looking well, and the harvest will commence in a few days.

Gen. Custer has issued an order pardoning Private Hall, of the 5th Michigan Cavalry, who was sentenced to be shot for desertion

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE, NO. 51 CLARK STREET.

Reports are sent by telegraph from all the principal cities of the United States, and from the Seat of War. The Tri-Weekly, Monday, Wednesday and Friday, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursday, for the mails only and at our counters.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
[Table illegible]

Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

Remittances should be made at once, in cases, to prevent delays. But bills may be made at any time in the year after the date has been entered, provided a full year's subscription is made.

Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865.

THE PRESIDENT.

We have not the remotest idea that the plan adopted by the President for reorganizing the rebellious States will be productive of anything more welcome than shame and disgust; but the manner in which he has acted is one within his own province, and he has doubtless done what seemed to him the wisest and best; hence, while we may freely criticise his measures, we know of nothing which will justify us in condemning the spirit in which they were conceived and executed. We do not believe that he has "Judased"—gone over to the enemy that only three months ago would have gladly hung him—deserted the friends by whom he has been made the honored executive head of the Republic; but we do believe that his desire is to see the United States "as they were" in the family circle, in both ill-timed and inordinate; and that, as soon as the ill-success of his policy shall be demonstrated by the complete reinstatement of the old secession party in the plenitude of profit and power, by the virtual re-enslavement of the black race, and by the continued wassilage of the poor whites to the old slave barons who have ignominiously surrendered at home, he will be glad with those his steps and set more confidence ex those whose fears for the future ated than his.

We have many reasons for thinking moral sense was profoundly impressed on Lincoln, we gects of the slavery question, whole contest, that there never could be a lasting peace with the adherence to the slavery party and its the slavery of those who are to fill with freed material their accursed ranks.

THE NORTHWESTERN U. R. CASE.

In the United States Circuit Court Saturday, in the case of Wadsworth vs. the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, the following decision was rendered on the motion for an injunction and the appointment of a receiver:

District Court of the United States, Northern District of Illinois, } In Chancery.
Alvin Wadsworth et al. vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

Per Curiam—Davis, J.—We do not feel disposed to decide the merits of this controversy on the present motion. The questions of law and of fact involved make it proper not to give a decision until the case can be heard on full proofs. In this place, take the case to the Supreme Court. The motion for an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver are denied, with the consent of the parties, without term of this decision, any subsequent order the said Board; and the Common Council must provide for such emolument.

Ample fines and penalties are attached to the violation of these provisions, one-half of which shall go to the informer and the other half to the city. It is also made the special duty of the State's Attorney to investigate and prosecute actions for such violation. The Health Officer is authorized to take possession of any establishment engaged in rendering dead animals, and to file a private statement of such action with the State's Attorney, who is directed to file at once an information in some court of record, which court shall try and determine the matter in a summary way, without the ordinary technicalities of pleading and criminal business. The same action is also enjoined upon the sworn complaint of any three citizens and Board of Health of the city. If the parties complained against are found guilty, a perpetual writ of injunction shall be adjudged. The same stringent provisions, and speedy and urgent remedy of procedure against the offenders are made as far as extend to the carrying on of any "business tending to produce noxious or unwholesome matter" within the city limits, or within three miles thereof. It is made lawful to create unwholesome or offensive odors.

That statute is to all human appearance, and we appeal to all our readers who have seen the disgusting exhibitions of emigrants and the neighborhood, to say that it is required. It was devised for a wise purpose; it was intended to apply under circumstances as well as ordinary, and stringent as well as peremptory; and through the power that it reposes in the hands of the people, every stick and cow in the city will be delighted, and the general comfort promoted. No man will be glad to appeal to its provisions. Stop the nuisance.

COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

Within the present week a National Convention of Commercial Colleges in this city, will call together the representatives of over twenty of their institutions, located in all the leading Northern cities, including as we presume a majority of from four to five thousand pupils. Any gathering that has to do with an educational interest of such extent and importance, is entitled to a respectful consideration from the press of public importance, and we are not inclined in following out the principle to depart from it in the present instance, which we commend on the 11th inst. As we have already noticed in our columns, it has been the object of the Commercial Colleges of this city, and of the Board of Trade, to secure the attendance of the Governor of the State, and the members who are to address the Convention on the relative merits of the two cities, this is both on account of the importance of the subject matter of the argument, and of the general importance of the special business of the Convention. The object is a laudable one, and the more it is investigated by the Common Council of this city, the more it will be found to be in the interest of the people.

The Commercial Colleges must, in all cases, be subject to the laws. But while this may be made at any time in the year after the date has been entered, provided a full year's subscription is made.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Newspapers and Parties.

Reaction to Slavery—Division of the Democracy—Opposition of Negro Suffrage—A Middle Ground.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSON, MISS., June 25, 1865.

I send some copies of papers published here, which may be of use to you, as evidence of the opinions prevalent in this lately "rehabilitated" State. The *Mississippian* represents what there is here of sound national sentiment. The *Crisis* is the organ of those who maintain slavery to be a divine institution, and secession a good right. You will observe that the *Crisis* is for the New Departure—opposes negro suffrage—and declares that slavery is abolished. While the *Crisis* does not understand it, or believe it at all. The great majority of the white people of the State coincide in opinion with the *Crisis*. A respectable and growing minority of the white people support the views of the *Mississippian*, as do the blacks also, so far as it speaks for their freedom.

There will be a serious conflict in the State Convention soon to assemble, on the question of amending the State Constitution so as to harmonize it with the new order of things. The *News* party (let us so call it) will insist that the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment are the legal forces; at the least, they will insist that it was a war measure, and whatever legal force attaches to it while the war lasts. The *Crisis* believes the party will be in the ascendant, and that nothing will be done to alter the State Constitution or the laws affecting the blacks. Possibly some long-winded scheme of gradual emancipation may be adopted. Members of Congress will be elected who hold these views, not only from this State, but from all the other Gulf States. The controversy will then be transferred to Washington, and will there determine the status of the blacks. I believe that either House of Congress will admit such members; but in these days of negotiating on the basis of public opinion, and of the influence of the press of which the writer of these lines was once a member, I think that, just one month before by his order the guns of Charleston were opened on the national flag, and "Americus, Vesper" was the future that he look upon the gathering clouds only with curiosity, and wish that his children could see them in a brighter and speak of in the peaceful times to

We have a letter to Davis from Major General Earl Van Dorn, a leader who attained some prominence in the early days of the war, but has now been almost forgotten. Much of the letter, written in January, 1862, relates to a proclamation of Governor Rector, of Arkansas, denouncing the rebel authorities at Richmond, and urging the use of the Mississippi in concentrating all the troops of Generals Van Dorn says that the people "are disgusted with the Governor's proclamation," and that he attempted to ..... some in the ..... Department of Magruder to a Western command, and closes his letter with the following allusion to the brief term and exalted honors upon the leading, with such inscriptions as "Beth Zaloe," "Shiloh's Prisoners," &c. General Elliott has, however, been left in charge of the command of his division by Brigadier General Edmund Pendleton, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The next place they touched at was Vicksburg, where they spent about an hour. They found that city rapidly assuming its former appearance. Many of the buildings destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt, and the place is fast regaining its former prosperity. The people are willing to accept the situation, and are now engaged in repairing the damages done to their property during the war. Business is reviving, and the city is rapidly filling up with new inhabitants. The Government is also rebuilding the fortifications around the city, and the place will soon be made impregnable.

Our friends here, by their unwearied attentions have left us very little time to write. We have been out to ride every day since we left the scene to acquire, will be carefully retained for future use. The Common Council of Salt Lake City and the leading Mormon gentlemen; the officers at Camp Douglas and all the Gentile residents have vied in showing us every attention. A number of soldiers were severely injured by the explosion of the steamer on the river, and almost every one who remained were very violent in their denunciations of the brigands and called loudly for the hanging, with such inscriptions as "Beth Zaloe," "Shiloh's Prisoners," &c. General Elliott has, however, been left in charge of the command of his division by Brigadier General Edmund Pendleton, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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Chicago Sympathy with the Tennessee Negro Victims of Rebel Outrages.

[Nashville Cor. Cincinnati Commercial.]

It will be recollected that about six weeks ago the negro Lucretia Champ, Ferguson, was murdered at her residence, near Nashville. She is a tall, muscular, brawny, yellow-looking woman, with large, black, dark eye, is inclined to be exasperating in her manner, and without showing in his face any of the elements of a high intellectual order, the beholder as a bold, determined, dangerous man, possessed of strong native intellect. His life-activities have been almost constantly exercised in the direction of his murdered wife's interests, and he has been successful. He is known to have boasted, just before the occupation of Knoxville by the Union troops, that he had killed ninety-seven Lincolnites, as he termed all loyalists, and boasted that he was going to Knoxville, Virginia, to fill up the number to one hundred. It is well known that he fully filled his threat six days before, by brutally murdering three men in one of the hospitals there. He appears to have felt himself commissioned by God or the devil, to slay the lives of loyal men, and in perpetrating his barbarities was always strongly armed. The murder of this woman, and the murderer, have been the subject of a good deal of excitement in this city, which is chiefly out of place in print, and the publication of which would be of little use. The chief or any one else be the owner of the correspondence would be incexcusably bad taste.

There are other passages in the epistles, however, of a character which the public have the private right to read, and which the public will be interested in reading.

The list of the letters in our hands is dated at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 15th of February, 1865, and addressed by Mr. Davis to his wife, at that date in Georgia. Mr. Davis elected President of the infant Confederacy by the votes of seven States. Of course he might be inaugurated, he was full of business and worthwhile fly. He says his reception at Vicksburgh was all and more than he expected, and that he is constantly "in a crowd of people and events." He had been summoned by Johnston to Augusta, Georgia, but did not leave on the day of writing. In the course of the letter he says:

"When the military came out on the roots, leading a company or boys, how I wished the little ones were mine, but reason for the present, after years."

The children have seen "military" enough, since that letter was written, to remember, however, companies of boys, and of old men as well, and to long for a sight of the real thing. The infamous cause of which the writer of these lines was once a member, and which, just one month before by his order the guns of Charleston were opened on the national flag, and "Americus, Vesper" was the future that he look upon the gathering clouds only with curiosity, and wish that his children could see them in a brighter and speak of in the peaceful times to

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Sherman and Stanton.

A statement is going the rounds—originated by the Washington journal in New York—that Mr. Stanton is to leave the Cabinet by his own desire; and will be succeeded by General Sherman. Such a change would be made proper by the fact that Secretary Seward has expressed a desire to be relieved of his portfolio.

We are able to state, upon the best authority, that there is not foundation in truth for this rumor. Mr. Stanton enjoys the perfect and unlimited confidence of the President, of the members of the Government at large, and in his position. He has not expressed a determination to vacate his post; but is there any desire that he should do so, save among those whose schemes have been baffled by the unflinching integrity and patriotism of the Secretary of War. The bitterness of the hostility which has been discharged at the head of the War Office, has been fully weakened by his terrible injuries from accident and from attempted assassination. It is time that the people should understand, and in parting all of us express our honest belief that they cluded polygamy was permitted, and in some cases encouraged by a few of the principal men, which retort might have another, permanently by forbidding the system. This would certainly be a peaceful way to change it. The first of this clash of the third of this child established in Cleveland in the interest Chicago three years ago have gone steadily period the history of that to-day one system of the most eventful and the most wonderful personal histories made during the present generation.

BRIGHAM YOUNG

is a man of almost medium height, with an open countenance, giving indications of more than one vital energy. His head is large, forehead high, round and broad. His hair and whiskers are long and inclined to curl. He is about fifty years of age, scarcely a gray hair can be seen, and not a wrinkle detected upon his round and expressive face. His nose resembles the Jew's, and his lips, finely closing, with the blue and white teeth, show him to possess in the great force and indomitable energy which he has always manifested. As some one said of Napoleon, "He was born to command." He is also one of the shrewdest and most cunning of men, quiet sensible to the power money gives, and withal possessed of business talents of the highest order; he is now, if I mistake not, one of the wealthiest men in the nation. While he lives, the Mormon community—at least he and they declare so—will be a source of Congress on the subject of polygamy, will grow and prosper; but that time has come, he will not live long, despite his regular and strictly temperate habits—he says no person can live longer than he is willing to live—and how before the restless march of time and when Brigham Young sleeps with his fathers there will come the searching test before which we predict the whole Mormon fabric will crumble to the dust. It may, and doubtless will, continue for a generation or two, but as a compact and treason-dealing system it cannot live. Large numbers of the Mormons are already disgusted with their leaders, and as time rolls on, the essential evils of the system must become more apparent and repellent to the common sense of the people. Men cannot long be driven from being the cementing and the crown of her husband, to the life of mere automata, misbehaving to their human natures, and merely giving birth to children as animals, to the neglect of their moral and mental richness of the locks in Rush Valley, supplied us. Stockton, a fine little town where our party was most hospitably entertained by Col. Gallagher, and where we met Col. Irvine, of Indiana, and several Illinois friends, but none of whom we visible in the last two years. From all we can judge, it has a most prosperous, brilliant future before it. Several large and likely promising fill springs have been discovered near the South Pass and Bear River Valley, but of course they lie East of Utah.

YOSEMITE.

The rise of the basin of Great Salt Lake is five thousand two hundred feet above the sea level, and twenty-five miles east, and it is probable that the mountains to the west rise to the height of it, and its valley extends some four hundred miles north and south. The mountains to the east are covered with perpetual snow in sight from the city, now covered far down from the summits with snow, are said to rise to the height of from twenty to twenty-five thousand feet above the sea level, and are of such a character as to be about the same height above the level of the valley as can be easily understood. It is about a hundred miles long by forty wide, and at a point not be height only three or four feet, its surface forms a disk just about large enough to cover the city of New York, and the water is constantly flowing into it. The surrounding mountains afford remarkable evidence that in the early history of our planet, when the glaciers and ocean currents which in some measure smoothed down the rugged mountains, were intensely active, Salt Lake was some hundreds of feet higher than it now is, and that the reason for the great depth of the different ranges of the Rocky Mountains is that the valleys, in the intervening ridges, have been filled with sediment, one of the wealthiest men in the nation. While he lives, the Mormon community—at least he and they declare so—will be a source of Congress on the subject of polygamy, will grow and prosper; but that time has come, he will not live long, despite his regular and strictly temperate habits—he says no person can live longer than he is willing to live—and how before the restless march of time and when Brigham Young sleeps with his fathers there will come the searching test before which we predict the whole Mormon fabric will crumble to the dust. It may, and doubtless will, continue for a generation or two, but as a compact and treason-dealing system it cannot live. Large numbers of the Mormons are already disgusted with their leaders, and as time rolls on, the essential evils of the system must become more apparent and repellent to the common sense of the people. Men cannot long be driven from being the cementing and the crown of her husband, to the life of mere automata, misbehaving to their human natures, and merely giving birth to children as animals, to the neglect of their moral and mental richness of the locks in Rush Valley, supplied us. Stockton, a fine little town where our party was most hospitably entertained by Col. Gallagher, and where we met Col. Irvine, of Indiana, and several Illinois friends, but none of whom we visible in the last two years. From all we can judge, it has a most prosperous, brilliant future before it. Several large and likely promising fill springs have been discovered near the South Pass and Bear River Valley, but of course they lie East of Utah.

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AN OVERLAND JOURNEY.

Utah and the Mormons.

The Mormons and the Gentiles—Great Salt Lake City—An Interview with the Prophet—A Discussion of Polygamy—Impressions of Utah—Topography of the Country.

[Editorial Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
Saturday, June 17, 1865.

During the week we have been receiving very pleasant attention from our own attentive hosts. On Monday evening the city band gave us a fine serenade, after which Mr. Brigham Young, Jr., Richards and Hyde, the writer, addressed a very large crowd of people. On Tuesday a large number of leading Mormon gentlemen, with a few of the principal "Gentile sisters" came over to Camp Douglas and spent a most interesting afternoon, entertained by Col. George, Dr. Reid, Capt. Stivers and other officers of the post. In the evening the band ordered in all its deep utterances. Those soldiers are fortunate who have such a band to discourse reminding portions of the National domain, and their continuance here to protect the Overland Mail and Telegraph Lines, after considerable time to come. On Thursday afternoon we had the pleasure of a second drive with Gov. Doty, and in the afternoon our "Gentile" friends took us out to visit the Rush Valley mines, finding the road from Camp Douglas to the canon we took a thorough tramp through the forges and over the high ridges, reaching the city by night in the way, returning to Salt Lake City in time to attend the final hospitalities of Camp Douglas in the evening. I must close this letter to-day that we have ample time to write a full account of the Mormons, and of the country, which will be mailed from Ogden to-morrow morning.

MORMONS.

They are very industrious, energetic men. Coming to this valley seventeen years ago, then a waste, covered only with sage brush, they have built up a large, beautiful city of 25,000 inhabitants, and a territory. They have filled it with pleasant residences, large stores and shops of every kind; they have surrounded it with fruit trees and flowers; in the country they have made farms of thousands of acres, hundreds of mills and manufactories, and in all nearly a hundred thousand people have gathered here from all parts of the beautiful houses, where less than twenty years ago it was thought impossible for any trade savages to live. The amount of labor they have done, and the extent and variety of their improvements are truly astonishing. They understand and practice all the arts of civilized life, so far as their isolated position will permit.

Of course they are earnest and apparently sincere men. Men will not labor and endure what they have if, as a people, they did not believe what they profess. Men there may be hypocrites, perhaps, but not as a body of the people, but the masses are real Mormons. As to their religion, I shall not say a word, except to assure that they are sharp, shrewd, and very able business men. Intelligently they have made their favorite faith a thing of power, of leading men in any city of the land. And we may add that, with the exception of the polygamic feature of their marriage, they appear to be moral men. During the week we have been here we have not heard an oath, and the Sabbath is kept as orderly as any city we ever visited.

They have to their rights; they have made their farms and with their means from the desert, and they have a right to them. To attempt to drive them out of the territory, if they obey the laws of Congress against polygamy, would be a preposterous crime, and our own State, would be a stupendous crime, no matter when or by whom attempted. Let them alone so long as they have (their religion or will) except their

POLYGAMY.

On this subject we had a long, frank and very free conversation with Brigham Young and several of the leading men, and also with a number of the Bishops and Elders. Does not present at our interview this other men of the Church, and that Col. Collins and all his party have not hesitated to express their sentiments, and when Col. Collins and to say that it is under the law of the civilized world. In some of these conversations we have had to tell them frankly, that in our judgment the future would never be secured it by the laws of Congress. After exhausting all topics in regard to the history, resources, and geography, and extent of the Territory, Brigham Young himself introduced the topic of polygamy. He said that the Mormon people were willing to abide by the decision of Congress on the subject, as all other laws are enacted by it, but that they believed that the Bible sanctioned the practice, and that they could not abandon it. He said that the Bible sanctioned the practice, and that they could not abandon it. He said that the Bible sanctioned the practice, and that they could not abandon it.

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MISSISSIPPI.

Newspapers and Parties.

Reaction to Slavery—Division of the Democracy—Opposition of Negro Suffrage—A Middle Ground.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]

JACKSON, MISS., June 25, 1865.

I send some copies of papers published here, which may be of use to you, as evidence of the opinions prevalent in this lately "rehabilitated" State. The *Mississippian* represents what there is here of sound national sentiment. The *Crisis* is the organ of those who maintain slavery to be a divine institution, and secession a good right. You will observe that the *Crisis* is for the New Departure—opposes negro suffrage—and declares that slavery is abolished. While the *Crisis* does not understand it, or believe it at all. The great majority of the white people of the State coincide in opinion with the *Crisis*. A respectable and growing minority of the white people support the views of the *Mississippian*, as do the blacks also, so far as it speaks for their freedom.

There will be a serious conflict in the State Convention soon to assemble, on the question of amending the State Constitution so as to harmonize it with the new order of things. The *News* party (let us so call it) will insist that the Emancipation Proclamation and the Thirteenth Amendment are the legal forces; at the least, they will insist that it was a war measure, and whatever legal force attaches to it while the war lasts. The *Crisis* believes the party will be in the ascendant, and that nothing will be done to alter the State Constitution or the laws affecting the blacks. Possibly some long-winded scheme of gradual emancipation may be adopted. Members of Congress will be elected who hold these views, not only from this State, but from all the other Gulf States. The controversy will then be transferred to Washington, and will there determine the status of the blacks. I believe that either House of Congress will admit such members; but in these days of negotiating on the basis of public opinion, and of the influence of the press of which the writer of these lines was once a member, I think that, just one month before by his order the guns of Charleston were opened on the national flag, and "Americus, Vesper" was the future that he look upon the gathering clouds only with curiosity, and wish that his children could see them in a brighter and speak of in the peaceful times to

We have a letter to Davis from Major General Earl Van Dorn, a leader who attained some prominence in the early days of the war, but has now been almost forgotten. Much of the letter, written in January, 1862, relates to a proclamation of Governor Rector, of Arkansas, denouncing the rebel authorities at Richmond, and urging the use of the Mississippi in concentrating all the troops of Generals Van Dorn says that the people "are disgusted with the Governor's proclamation," and that he attempted to ..... some in the ..... Department of Magruder to a Western command, and closes his letter with the following allusion to the brief term and exalted honors upon the leading, with such inscriptions as "Beth Zaloe," "Shiloh's Prisoners," &c. General Elliott has, however, been left in charge of the command of his division by Brigadier General Edmund Pendleton, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

The next place they touched at was Vicksburg, where they spent about an hour. They found that city rapidly assuming its former appearance. Many of the buildings destroyed during the siege have been rebuilt, and the place is fast regaining its former prosperity. The people are willing to accept the situation, and are now engaged in repairing the damages done to their property during the war. Business is reviving, and the city is rapidly filling up with new inhabitants. The Government is also rebuilding the fortifications around the city, and the place will soon be made impregnable.

Our friends here, by their unwearied attentions have left us very little time to write. We have been out to ride every day since we left the scene to acquire, will be carefully retained for future use. The Common Council of Salt Lake City and the leading Mormon gentlemen; the officers at Camp Douglas and all the Gentile residents have vied in showing us every attention. A number of soldiers were severely injured by the explosion of the steamer on the river, and almost every one who remained were very violent in their denunciations of the brigands and called loudly for the hanging, with such inscriptions as "Beth Zaloe," "Shiloh's Prisoners," &c. General Elliott has, however, been left in charge of the command of his division by Brigadier General Edmund Pendleton, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

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Gilmpses Into Jeff. Davis' Desk.

[From the Boston Advertiser.]

It was announced sometime ago, by telegraph, that Jefferson Davis had been captured by our troops, under Gen. Wrights, in Florida, and that in his valise would be found the letters and papers which might prove of value to the Government and of interest to the public. We have received copies of many of these captured letters, the authenticity of which we have no reason to doubt, and which are of considerable interest. The letters are all confidential, and much of their contents is a matter of a private character, but the following, which is chiefly out of place in print, and the publication of which would be of little use. The chief or any one else be the owner of the correspondence would be incexcusably bad taste.

There are other passages in the epistles, however, of a character which the public have the private right to read, and which the public will be interested in reading.

The list of the letters in our hands is dated at Jackson, Mississippi, on the 15th of February, 1865, and addressed by Mr. Davis to his wife, at that date in Georgia. Mr. Davis elected President of the infant Confederacy by the votes of seven States. Of course he might be inaugurated, he was full of business and worthwhile fly. He says his reception at Vicksburgh was all and more than he expected, and that he is constantly "in a crowd of people and events." He had been summoned by Johnston to Augusta, Georgia, but did not leave on the day of writing. In the course of the letter he says:

"When the military came out on the roots, leading a company or boys, how I wished the little ones were mine, but reason for the present, after years."

The children have seen "military" enough, since that letter was written, to remember, however, companies of boys, and of old men as well, and to long for a sight of the real thing. The infamous cause of which the writer of these lines was once a member, and which, just one month before by his order the guns of Charleston were opened on the national flag, and "Americus, Vesper" was the future that he look upon the gathering clouds only with curiosity, and wish that his children could see them in a brighter and speak of in the peaceful times to

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From Washington.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says that Mr. Seward will leave the Cabinet, and that his resignation will be tendered to-day. It is said that Mr. Seward's health has failed to such a degree that he is unable to attend to the duties of his office, and that he will retire to his farm in Auburn.

The correspondent of the *Tribune* says that Mr. Seward will leave the Cabinet, and that he has prepared an earnest letter to that effect. Mr. Seward did not deprive himself of the quantity of the benefits of his profound knowledge of all the principal questions, and in obedience to dictates of lofty patriotism, and discretion consented to forego the gratification of his own wishes.

The *Herald* says that Mr. Seward will soon build an house of personal accommodation from the proceeds of the sale of his late house. Mr. Seward will leave the Cabinet, and likely to suffer a disappointment which will be participated in by the people of the country.

The Fourth Army Corps Heard From.

By a private letter from an officer of the 108th Ohio regiment, dated June 25th, near New Orleans, I learn that the officers of the 4th corps is encamped in the vicinity of that city. They had a very hard trip from Galveston, on the Gulf of Mexico, which was very terrible. Considerable demoralization existed among the troops en route on account of the dissatisfaction among them at having to go South. A. C. Cole, Lieut. Col. Hill, commanding the 3d division, succeeded in command on each island, an island of sufficient size and importance, in size of Manhattan Island, and always succeeded in getting the men from deserting. The transports went on to Cairo to coal. There the men were all drunk. Major General Logan, commander, went on into the barren island, subsisted by the fresh fish. A number of soldiers were severely injured by the explosion of the steamer on the river, and almost every one who remained were very violent in their denunciations of the brigands and called loudly for

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Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1866.

LIST OF LETTERS

LADIES' LIST.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Hotels.

FOR LEASE.

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TREMONT HOUSE,

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PROPOSALS FOR DREDG

PROPOSALS FOR ENGINES

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NOTICE TO LAY DRAINS IN

TO UNION PRISONERS

EUROPE.

Summary of Foreign News and Gossip—Parliamentary Intelligence—The Parliamentary Educational Commission.

THE LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC.

France—The Mexican Scheme—The Russian Imbroglio—Trials of a Monarch.

The Mexican War in Asia—European General News Items.

ENGLAND.

—The Parliamentary struggle is turning to the light steam of the earliest and darkest pictures of life amongst the English people which are freely made the campaign material of the Reform party. The outspoken House will occupy a marked place in history. A leading feature in the present session is the taking up of such men as John Stuart Mill and others by those who will pay all the expenses from principle, and establish the precedent that a Parliamentary candidate need not, of necessity, be rich. An intelligent correspondent writes from London that not in the past quarter of a century have the masses been more stirred up, and he affirms that the coming battle in Birmingham and Leeds was called upon to-morrow to say how he should be governed, his monarchy would be closed Up a vote of two to one."

A Parliamentary Commission was appointed last year in England, to inquire into the educational advantages leading colleges and schools, especially as to the intrinsic worth of the two great rival systems of education of the day, the Magistate and the scientific. The testimony of Faraday, Owen, Lyell, Carpenter and other scientists was taken, and it is very clear and convincing, great great teachers in behalf of science asserting that the aim of the public schools is that the curriculum is made for the boys who go to the Universities, although a great majority of the pupils do not enter those higher institutions of learning. Dr. Carpenter asserted that even mathematics is no substitute for natural philosophy, and Dr. Charles Lyell asserted that there was a mental waste in the youth of some who, growing a taste for the exact sciences, are forced into the line limited education. Mr. Langridge and mathematician Faraday insist on the ordinary methods of education teach very little in common schools, to which the result of the teaching, compared with educated ignorance, is evidence of the other learned gentlemen was equally explicit, all agreeing that no nation in the day can safely continue a system of education that ignores the study of natural laws and the physical constitution of the globe.

—The Royal Society of England are to print a catalogue of 120,000 papers and articles, in all the leading Transactions and Journals of the world, at the cost of some $1,000 at Government expense.

Some items concerning the Royal Family will please American readers. From late Court Intelligence we learn that the Queen is now "residing" at Balmoral, in Scotland. She affects to be still mourning for her Royal Consort, Prince Albert, who died several years ago. All the duties and functions of the Sovereign are now performed by the Prince of Wales. The Queen, it is known, annually receives for dower nothing, £300,000 sterling, or nearly $2,000,000 in American money. Besides this, as Duchess of Lancaster, she enjoys exceedingly high rates. The Prince of Wales is supposed to receive an income of £60,000 ($300,000) to his personality of twice that sum. Verily, Great Britain is a country for royalty to live in—also for the luxury of a royal family. The infant prince, now but a few months old, begins to live in—also, his share of the public money. The Court papers evidently have sensitiveness that "brother and sister are dining with papa and mamma" is a great relishing. Much powder has been wasted, and considerable sighing over the dried for the occasion, have been brought forth and tempted. The Queen Victoria is expected to go to Germany to Aurora, where there is to be a family meeting, and the inauguration of the statue to her late husband. For those on a London high-class journal said the other day, "she has consented to mourn." This is very much like the expression of the lady who said she "enjoyed very poor health."

—Bringati is singing in London, where the *Thunderer* says of him: "The advent of a new tenor, with such a voice as that possessed by Signor Brignoli, is an event upon which the supporters of the Royal Italian Opera need to congratulate. Signor Brignoli not only possesses a beautiful voice, but sings with true expression. Every habitual frequenter of the Opera must have observed that such a tenor has been so many years wanted, and that a chance of making a self heard in England."

—The *London Punch* is not well up in its knowledge of American affairs. It said recently, in reference to the case of Mr. Jeff. Davis: "Surely there is such a word in Columbia as Discretionary as pardon. We are certain it would have been in Webster's had Daniel lived till now."

—The official estimate of the "New Houses of Parliament," not yet completed, was £700,000; the cost so far has been close upon £2,000,000.

—The Marquis of Westminsters whose income is estimated at £1,000,000 a day, has been much berated for his mean and penurious spirit. But he has now done a generous deed. He has given £100,000 sterling, about $500,000, to Chester, England. The Citizens, in token of their grateful gratitude, intend to re-elect his eldest son and heir, Earl Grosvenor, to Parliament, free of expense.

—The English sportsmen are dismal over the loss of the Derby, and cloth fraud, and that the French horse was even ape.

—Ireland needs a new St. Patrick and the grazing and bucolic interests are grossly endangered. Every son of the sod that has left for the last few years past has been the possessor of from one to a dozen dogs, of which neither being with him on the coming, and for this reason the emigration from Ireland has turned loose hundreds of thousands of dogs to become wild. One member reckons the Irish dogs at a million; another at 4 millions and a half; and Sir R. Peel at two millions. These vagrant dogs worry sheep, and cattle, and pigs, commence vermin to them, spoil their health and their repose, hinder their fattening, and cut off the sheep by thousands in a year. The sheep killed and destroyed and reported to the police were 3,147 in 1864. On the average of years only a number of cases the police are not appealed to at all, so many Irishmen deem the chances of redress. One terrible feature of the case is the progressive increase of these cases of dogbreach in Ireland, as we learn from Prof. Gamgee. For the ten years ending in 1854, there were 1,000 cases reported; in the next ten years, 2,000 cases reported; in the ten ending in 1901, 4,000 cases. This was before the potato famine, and were too few to afford material for an average; and while in England but 1 dog is killed from twenty-five to three in the latter ten years, in Ireland only Down, Kerry, and Antrim had left off keeping dogs at all, and great were their losses from dogs. In Donegal one year recently, 1,000 sheep were known to be destroyed last year; and in only four districts and 60 parishes instances in the six thousand and odd, were the owners of the dogs ascertained and made to pay damages. It is a very serious matter now, when food and position are in unprecedented request, and the rural fortunes of Ireland so sorely need amending.

FRANCE.

—The Mexican scheme is growing in its aspects. Transports at Cherbourg are about to take on 10,000 more French troops, and among them about 4,000 Algerians, accustomed to a hot climate, and supposed to be able to live and fight where the white Legion of the three colors. Preparations are also being made for the return of the Zouave troops, and they will probably be in Mexico a considerable time before the 31st of December. This movement is thought by some to be no less than of doing what one year ago was promised in the Senate by the organs of the Government: gradually withdrawing its troops from Mexico. The intention of the Government is evidently not now to abandon Maximilian, and it is by no means unlikely that the true reason is to be found in the fact that the Mexican emigration scheme in the United States is dying out, and that our Government is disposed not to encourage it.

—The Paris Press Fates Si, the authority of an Austrian Journal, that the Emperor Maximilian has sent twelve thousand pounds sterling to Queretaro to pay the troops there.

—The fashionable world of Paris has been very much agitated for the last few days with a very scandalous affair, of which its hero was one of the most distinguished members. The individual in question, who is the bearer of one of the oldest and most ancient names in France, and who is a member of the Jockey Club and other fashionable clubs, was caught last night at a gambling house in the Palais Royal, where cheating with cards was evident, for he was seen to do so, and he was immediately expelled from the house in the presence of many persons. The strangest part of the story is, that many of the gamblers belonging to the Jockey Club, and who are in the habit of keeping open houses for the purpose of gambling, intend to defend the cause of the delinquent, and for this reason the affair is an argument for the establishment of authorized gambling houses in France.

—The Emperor of the French is going to give The Empress Carlotta a very novel in the Schönbrunn Palace, in which the Empress will play with. The blue stockings will be there in force, and the Empress will have a regiment or two of blacks of the whitest black-color that could be found, and all to dance.

—A long review on a grand scale was held by the French Emperor at Algiers. There were 7,000 troops, and the Emperor was pleased to say he was healthy, being the children of Mars.

—The Duc de Morny's small horses were sold at auction. One in point of the time of Louis the Sixteenth, green enamel, inscribed over the door, "Four hundred and thirty francs," with bouquets of flowers, one thousand five hundred and fifty francs; another, with a gold, blue enamel, with a medallion of Venus surrounded by Cupids—thousand six hundred francs; another, with the same colors, but with a medallion of Diana, two thousand francs; another in green and gold, with a medallion of Apollo, two thousand two hundred and two francs.

—Mlle. Rigolboche will marry some young son of an old house and a man of many millions. The bridegroom is a minor, and his guardian has consented to the match. The bride is to have a dowry of 1,000,000 francs, and the bridegroom is to have a settlement of 100,000 francs per annum. The marriage is to take place in the right wing of the Palace, on the 7th of next month, and is to be performed in the Municipal manner. It is to be performed in white, and will undoubtedly be the most splendid affair of the season.

—The Prince of Prussia Napoleon's Parisian palace was sold to the Government whose value was said to be $1,000,000, but which, it turns out, is to be other than the magnificent building he inherits. The Prince has to receive but $600,000 francs, or $120,000 less than the Government has to pay for it, and which is said to be the full value.

—Count Albert de Rességuier, according to a Parisian correspondent of the *Athenæum*, has left 60,000 a year by an estate worth, on the condition that, within two years, he shall marry a lady, title, duty, or fortune proposed to him by his friends. The Count is a man with long and dark golden hair. He must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a delicate white skin, a well-formed nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs, and other signs of good race, and, last condition to be satisfied, must be blessed with a healthy progeny. It is said that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the handsome beauty who is to share his £2,400 a year with him.

—"Thursday" is an unusual favorite with the people of Athens in Prussia, where, as a recent Monitor reports, the angry population of the Parliament by the King has fallen place. It is the old strife between monarch and people, intensified by the present tendencies of the Germanic mind, and is generally considered that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the handsome beauty who is to share his £2,400 a year with him.

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—The Marquis of Westminsters whose income is estimated at £1,000,000 a day, has been much berated for his mean and penurious spirit. But he has now done a generous deed. He has given £100,000 sterling, about $500,000, to Chester, England. The Citizens, in token of their grateful gratitude, intend to re-elect his eldest son and heir, Earl Grosvenor, to Parliament, free of expense.

—The English sportsmen are dismal over the loss of the Derby, and cloth fraud, and that the French horse was even ape.

—Ireland needs a new St. Patrick and the grazing and bucolic interests are grossly endangered. Every son of the sod that has left for the last few years past has been the possessor of from one to a dozen dogs, of which neither being with him on the coming, and for this reason the emigration from Ireland has turned loose hundreds of thousands of dogs to become wild. One member reckons the Irish dogs at a million; another at 4 millions and a half; and Sir R. Peel at two millions. These vagrant dogs worry sheep, and cattle, and pigs, commence vermin to them, spoil their health and their repose, hinder their fattening, and cut off the sheep by thousands in a year. The sheep killed and destroyed and reported to the police were 3,147 in 1864. On the average of years only a number of cases the police are not appealed to at all, so many Irishmen deem the chances of redress. One terrible feature of the case is the progressive increase of these cases of dogbreach in Ireland, as we learn from Prof. Gamgee. For the ten years ending in 1854, there were 1,000 cases reported; in the next ten years, 2,000 cases reported; in the ten ending in 1901, 4,000 cases. This was before the potato famine, and were too few to afford material for an average; and while in England but 1 dog is killed from twenty-five to three in the latter ten years, in Ireland only Down, Kerry, and Antrim had left off keeping dogs at all, and great were their losses from dogs. In Donegal one year recently, 1,000 sheep were known to be destroyed last year; and in only four districts and 60 parishes instances in the six thousand and odd, were the owners of the dogs ascertained and made to pay damages. It is a very serious matter now, when food and position are in unprecedented request, and the rural fortunes of Ireland so sorely need amending.

FRANCE.

—The Mexican scheme is growing in its aspects. Transports at Cherbourg are about to take on 10,000 more French troops, and among them about 4,000 Algerians, accustomed to a hot climate, and supposed to be able to live and fight where the white Legion of the three colors. Preparations are also being made for the return of the Zouave troops, and they will probably be in Mexico a considerable time before the 31st of December. This movement is thought by some to be no less than of doing what one year ago was promised in the Senate by the organs of the Government: gradually withdrawing its troops from Mexico. The intention of the Government is evidently not now to abandon Maximilian, and it is by no means unlikely that the true reason is to be found in the fact that the Mexican emigration scheme in the United States is dying out, and that our Government is disposed not to encourage it.

—The Paris Press Fates Si, the authority of an Austrian Journal, that the Emperor Maximilian has sent twelve thousand pounds sterling to Queretaro to pay the troops there.

—The fashionable world of Paris has been very much agitated for the last few days with a very scandalous affair, of which its hero was one of the most distinguished members. The individual in question, who is the bearer of one of the oldest and most ancient names in France, and who is a member of the Jockey Club and other fashionable clubs, was caught last night at a gambling house in the Palais Royal, where cheating with cards was evident, for he was seen to do so, and he was immediately expelled from the house in the presence of many persons. The strangest part of the story is, that many of the gamblers belonging to the Jockey Club, and who are in the habit of keeping open houses for the purpose of gambling, intend to defend the cause of the delinquent, and for this reason the affair is an argument for the establishment of authorized gambling houses in France.

—The Emperor of the French is going to give The Empress Carlotta a very novel in the Schönbrunn Palace, in which the Empress will play with. The blue stockings will be there in force, and the Empress will have a regiment or two of blacks of the whitest black-color that could be found, and all to dance.

—A long review on a grand scale was held by the French Emperor at Algiers. There were 7,000 troops, and the Emperor was pleased to say he was healthy, being the children of Mars.

—The Duc de Morny's small horses were sold at auction. One in point of the time of Louis the Sixteenth, green enamel, inscribed over the door, "Four hundred and thirty francs," with bouquets of flowers, one thousand five hundred and fifty francs; another, with a gold, blue enamel, with a medallion of Venus surrounded by Cupids—thousand six hundred francs; another, with the same colors, but with a medallion of Diana, two thousand francs; another in green and gold, with a medallion of Apollo, two thousand two hundred and two francs.

—Mlle. Rigolboche will marry some young son of an old house and a man of many millions. The bridegroom is a minor, and his guardian has consented to the match. The bride is to have a dowry of 1,000,000 francs, and the bridegroom is to have a settlement of 100,000 francs per annum. The marriage is to take place in the right wing of the Palace, on the 7th of next month, and is to be performed in white. It is to be performed in white. It is to be performed in white. It

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MONDAY, JULY 10 1865.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.—The Keen Combination in "Rich Ada About Nothing."

THE MUSEUM.—The new company is the attraction for this week.

BRYAN HALL.—Beethoven's Musical Soirees.

ON THE WHARVES.—The "twin boys" will hereafter sail the Transits on the Chicago and St. Louis R. R. at five cents per copy.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY.—Persons who have a desirable property may find descriptions of it in our real estate column on this page to-day. It will be well to examine the list. Owners are invited. No charge to land agents.

VOLUNTEERS OF '61 TO RECEIVE.—The fifth regiment of Illinois Infantry arrived in Camp Douglas on Saturday afternoon, over date dating September General Hayzlit, who was in camp at the time of their arrival, welcomed the boys in behalf of Christian Commission to the Union veterans.

YANKEE JAM.—The Police Magistrate on Saturday were periodically engaged in the interior to the arrest and prevalence of liquor in Chicago. Grandy and Madam Rumor were the chief witnesses. If the allegations and assertions of those witnesses (ladies were taken in exception) are verified, Drunks and Disorderly will be compelled to establish a temperance society.

REV. DR. DIXON.—We clip the following complimentary notice of Rev. James Dixon, D. D., formerly Pastor of the United Free Baptist Church in this city, from the Milwaukee correspondence of the Chicago Times:

Dr. Dixon has been supplying the congregation of Plymouth Church during the past month, and has appeared to arise and build. Already a year's pastorate has been completed and over eighteen thousand dollars have been raised toward the completion of the church edifice.

DISTRICT COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—A delegation of twenty-five citizens of Chicago left for the Lewis Chamber of Commerce to attend the Commercial Convention, to be held in Detroit, arrived in this city on Saturday, one day the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Twenty-five of the delegates arrived at the Tremont House and the remaining eighty at the Sherman House, and the Big Six Hotel on Clark street. The party were received by the Young Men's Democratic Club (Douglas) evening for Detroit.

A MILWAUKEE THIEF.—On Friday last, a tailoress was arrested by the police authorities of this city, from Chief Bush, Superintendent of Police for the city of Milwaukee, stating that a very robbery with all other valuable goods and had been committed there by a clerk named Ryan, in this city at Conway, one day the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad. Twenty-five of the goods were found